



COMANDOS OBREROS

The revolutionary execution of Allan H. Randall was the result of an investigative process and of an analysis which took into account the real functions this individual was carrying forth in Puerto Rico and the high spirits of the workers.

The final decision, however, rested, above all other considerations, on a political criterion in tune with the clamor of the most advanced sectors of the working class. Among them there exists widespread support for the revolutionary execution of this enemy of the working class. Hence, the great majority of the labor leaders did not publicly condemn that act.

Randall was not an ordinary corporation lawyer. His specific duties went beyond those of that profession. As we pointed out in the First Communiqué, he planned and implemented anti-workers' conspiracies developed at the highest levels of the intelligence service of the United States, principally the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

Exactly four days after the execution he was to preside over a convention of federal lawyers which, among other functions, was to serve as a mantle to cover up a repressive skills seminar in which high-level officials of the CIA would participate. Among these were Anthony A. Lapham, legal adviser to that agency of international espionage and terrorism. Because of the enormous importance assigned to it, said activity was held without the cover-up.

If any evidence was needed to confirm the level of Randall's involvement inside that repression apparatus of the U.S. government, it has been that government which has released it. Since when did federal police agencies such as the FBI and the Secret Service intervene in the investigation of a simple lawyer? Is it because the individual was a federal agent and his revolutionary execution is transformed into a federal crime?

Furthermore, what is the Secret Service doing in this investigation? The law defines with precision the function of the Secret Service: to protect the treasury of the United States; to defend the life of the president and vice-president; and to watch over specified aspects of the national security of the country. Since Randall is not part of the treasury, nor president nor vice-president, it is obvious that he was in Puerto Rico discharging functions relating to the national security of the U.S.

And this is, in reality, a confirmation of the facts that came out of the investigation carried on by our organization, which we took into consideration in the trial, condemnation, and execution of Allan Randall.

Randall took part in repressive, anti-working class actions in historic moments when the labor and political struggles waged by our class had attained great vigor. The strike movements, the continuous triumphs of the unions over

the employers, the increasing and successful use of revolutionary violence on the part of our working people shown during the first half of the decade, breaking the tomb-like silence of the previous years—all these characterize the Puerto Rican working class movement. The resurgence of the class struggle in its ascendant stage represented a grave danger to the interests of imperialism. It was, besides, an objective base for the strengthening of the revolutionary organizations of our class. It was establishing the base for important revolutionary changes in the not-too-distant future.

Moreover, it is evident that there had already been set in motion imperialist plans to take over our natural resources, such as the mines and oil. These objectives—of extracting the riches of our people—require conditions of social and political stability in the country. This is the stability that the working class was disrupting with its struggles.

Thus it was that imperialism set in motion conspiratorial plans against our people which included the destruction or minimizing the influence among the workers of certain organized forces and the processes advanced by them. All these plans, it is clear, included other types of methods of a political and economic character.

Private repressive agencies, such as the notorious Security Associates, specializing in the struggle against the workers movement, are sprouting up. They are polishing up and perfecting the use of legal tactics which, in cooperation with the Yankee Labor Relations Board (the quasi-judicial agency which administers the Taft-Hartley Law) and the federal courts, deal crushing blows to the working class movement. They are perfecting the tactics of utilizing reactionary unions as spearheads to break up progressive and combative organizations of workers, within the framework of the repressive actions directed by Security Associates and the colonial police. One example of this among many which we could cite is the situation during the strike of the cement workers in Ponce some time back.

During the entire process, Allan H. Randall was one of the principal planners. He personally labored in the design of the general plan approved by the North American intelligence services. He personally participated in its implementation. We have evidence of various occasions in which he decided, over the will of the employers, the attitude to be taken at the negotiating table toward the workers on strike. He decided when Security Associates would intervene; when the reactionary union would be thrown against the progressive union; when the Labor Relations Board and the North American courts would be brought in; what type of judicial measures would be taken, many of them carrying serious penalties against the strike leaders and their organizations.

He was tried, condemned and executed not for being a company lawyer. That was simply one of his many tasks—one which, as has been said before, he carried out with an efficiency difficult to surpass—but because that was a cloak that he used to cover his more global duties.

To this end, we cite the first two paragraphs of our communiqué number 1, dated September 22, 1977:

"Allan H. Randall has been accused and found guilty of conspiring against the best interests of the working class and Puerto Rican workers movement. He was condemned to death and executed today by a workers' commando group.

"For years, Randall has participated actively in the elaboration and implementation of the plans of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and other repressive instruments of the United States. These plans have had as their central aim the destruction of the gains and the instruments of the workers' struggle."

Randall was, then, a soldier who, although undercover, was detected on the enemy's war front. He fell in combat, in the combat of our class struggle, in which important sectors of the masses take part consciously.

In this sense we wish to define our political position with respect to the use of revolutionary violence in general and with respect to assassinations or political executions in particular as a tactic.

For us, violence is not an end in itself. It is one means in a complete political process which includes a multitude of means and forms. Revolutionary violence, and its principal expression, revolutionary armed struggle, is part of the process of class struggle which will reach its highest point in the establishment of the seizure of power as the short-term objective. When this is not the short-term objective—as is the case at the present historic moment—revolutionary violence is one method, among others, in our struggle. In the specific conditions of Puerto Rico today, it is not the principal form. Armed activity, then, is inserted in the entire complexity of forms which characterizes the classes' struggle at present.

The violence of the working class cannot be of a defensive character, one that seeks to justify itself according to the rules and morality of the bourgeoisie.

Since the bourgeoisie has its own internal contradictions, and since there are sectors within the class that see themselves forced to use violence against other sectors, they have to justify the use of violence within the framework of the established laws and morals. This accounts for slogans such as "the greater the repression, the greater the militancy," "we use violence when it is used against us," "we will respond with violence in forms constrained by present legalities," etc.

Why do oppressed sectors of the bourgeoisie have to make use of these sorts of defensive slogans with respect to the use of violence? The reason is that the historic right of the bourgeoisie to the use of violence became extinct when that class ceased being revolutionary. When one sector of the class—for example, the petty bourgeoisie—has to make use of violence, it uses it within the political, legal and ethical parameters established by the bourgeois class. The political justification given by the petty bourgeoisie for the use of violence against the big bourgeoisie is situated within bourgeois right itself.

The working class has contradictions which are antagonistic and irreconcilable with the bourgeoisie. Its social and political program supposes a radical transformation of capitalist structures. To gain its objectives, it cannot act in conformance with the rules of the game established by the bourgeoisie, although it has to make use of them in forms which correspond to the interests of

the proletarian struggle. But it makes use of them as part of its global strategy, and not as part of a political attitude based on reaction to enemy initiatives. It seeks simultaneously to itself assume the initiative in the revolutionary process.

Thus the proletariat cannot wait until "all the conditions mature" before using revolutionary violence. It is necessary that conditions mature with the development of the class struggle—including the armed struggle—as part of the conscious effort of the working class and in tune with the objective conditions of society. And part of the maturing of the conditions is to act, with the means and forms of struggle most effective in each historic moment, against all the factors, situations and conditions which act as obstacles to the development of the struggle.

The execution of Randall, for example, was an action carried out by a detachment which is armed, efficient and bold, and which grows not from the fringes of the workers' movement. It was incubated and developed out of the heart of that struggle and its action—the execution of the yankee agent—is one of the many manifestations of that struggle. It constitutes an action not physically carried out by the broad masses, but in correspondence with their demands and in accord with the needs of their struggle. As we have explained, it was an attack on one of the coordinating heads of the conspiracy which impedes the development of the class struggle. We don't wish to say that this conspiracy has now ended. What we do say is that it has been dealt a severe blow and that, besides, new conditions are being felt for a re-energizing of the workers' struggle.

The execution of Randall was not a "political assassination" or a criminal act, as has been charged. Assassinations or executions, as a revolutionary tactic, have been sanctioned and utilized by leaders of the revolutionary process such as Lenin in the Russian Revolution, Ernesto "Che" Guevara and Fidel in the Cuban Revolution, the anti-fascist guerrilla movements in Europe during the World War II, etc. It fulfills functions that go far beyond the physical elimination of an enemy personality.

It is clear that Randall, as planner and conspirer against our workers' movement, will be replaced. But there has been established a certain precedent and atmosphere of respect which will have to be taken into account by those who pretend to replace him.

It is for this reason that when a police agent infiltrates a revolutionary organization and carries out operations which are important to the enemy from within that organization, and when he is discovered and nothing happens to him, not only the enemy but the people themselves lose respect for the organization for its passivity in the face of the transgressions of the enemy.

The detection of those in the commando group who executed Randall will be impossible. The operation was carried out with professional efficiency, without leaving any scent at all.

We warn all concerned that we maintain ourselves on alert, and that crimes against the workers' movement will not go unpunished.

Long Live Free and Socialist Puerto Rico!
Long Live the Working Class!

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